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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 16,777.

號十二月二年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, 35.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 618.



ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the S.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

#### SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

### THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM

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\$17.00 in all other Ports.

6, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

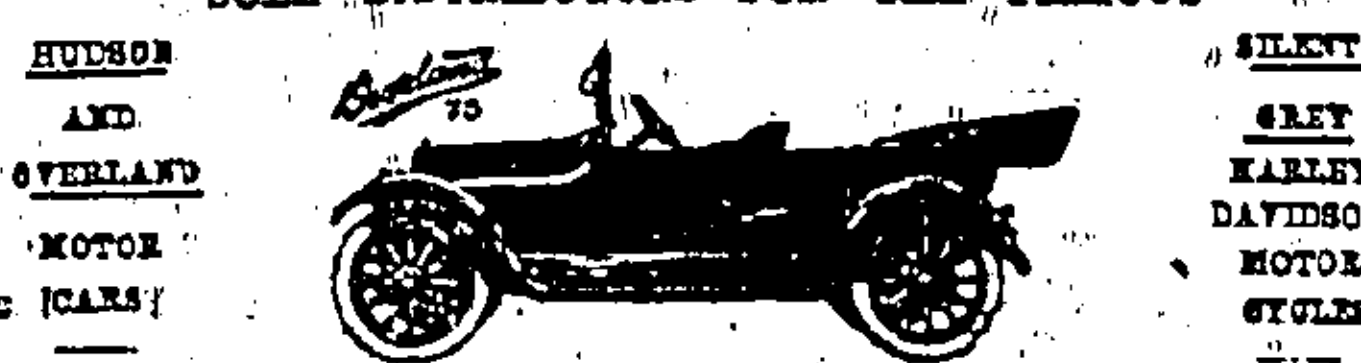
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**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

### ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL  
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,  
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE  
CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

### PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE-LAID	4-STRAND
3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 18"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Manager.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

601



## WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 618.

### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNELL ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG. Telephone No. 418.

Shed Yard, SHUN-SUI-PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

### TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY  
OF HONGKONG LTD.

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"WILKINSON"

SUTTONFIELD & SONS  
TELEPHONE 112

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGER.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

### PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peacel".

P. O. FRUSTRER,  
Manager.

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Importers-Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

CHINA.

HANKOW.

SHANGHAI.

CANTON.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, Pass Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European Bells and Sanitary Fixings,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

TANG YUK TING, successor to

the late SIEN LING.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### CROWN COLONIES AND COMPULSION.

STATEMENT BY MR. LONG.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
In the House of Commons, the Rt.  
Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of  
State for the Colonies, stated that he  
had been anxiously considering the  
question of compulsory local military  
service for European British subjects in  
the Crown Colonies in which compulsion  
does not exist, but he was not prepared  
to adopt any further change at present.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
An official report from Mesopo-  
tamia states:  
We occupied two front lines of  
350 and 540 yards respectively at  
Sannaiyat.

Two heavy counterattacks were  
made by the enemy. The first was  
repulsed; the other was partially  
successful, forcing back our right to  
the original line. Our left was with-  
drawn at dusk.

We made further progress west-  
ward of the Shumran Bend.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH RAIDING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports a successful raid south of  
Souchez. We blew up a mine-shaft  
and destroyed several occupied dug-  
outs.

ARTILLERY WORK ON FRENCH  
FRONT.

A French communiqué reports  
lively artillery work in the sectors  
Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Bezou  
Vaux. The French destructively  
bombarded enemy organisations  
north of Damloup.

#### ZEPPELIN BOMBS BOULOGNE SUBURBS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
A French communiqué states that a  
Zeppelin on the night of the 17th inst.  
flew over the French coast from the  
Straits of Dover to the suburbs of  
Boulogne, and threw several bombs, but  
without result.

#### PORTUGAL'S AID.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
In the Chamber of Deputies, the  
Finance Minister declared that the  
Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts  
and sacrifices—(loud applause).

#### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
Mr. Bonar Law announced in the  
House of Commons that the Govern-  
ment had decided on very drastic  
restrictions in imports affecting the  
Allies and Dominions and he pro-  
mised a statement on the subject on  
the 22nd inst.

COAL EXPORT FROM ENGLAND TO  
NORWAY.

#### RESTRICTION ABOLISHED.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.  
It is officially announced that the  
restriction on the export of coal from  
England to Norway has been abolished  
in view of Norway undertaking not to  
export pyrites to Germany.

#### THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
The steamers *Lady Ann*, *Marie*,  
*Leophardt*, *Marion Dawson*, *Queens-*  
*wood*, *Romisdalen*, *Valdes* and two  
small craft have been sunk.  
The total, including the *Bibby*  
liner *Worcestershire*, is about 20,000  
tons.

A number of men are reported  
killed or missing.

#### RUSSIAN MERCHANT SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED STATE ADVANCE.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.  
The Minister of Industry has intro-  
duced in the Duma a Bill providing for  
Government advances to the amount of  
a hundred million roubles to build  
merchantmen.

#### THE WAR LOAN.

STATEMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR  
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar  
Law stated that at least £700,000,000  
of new money had been subscribed to  
the war loan, not including the con-  
tributions of the Banks—(loud cheers).  
Mr. Bonar Law added that it was  
desirable to avoid direct contributions  
from Banks. When he was asked weeks  
ago what amount of new money would  
constitute success he replied "Six  
hundred millions."

#### THE IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House  
of Commons that the subjects for  
discussion by the Imperial War Council  
would not be decided until the Overseas  
representatives arrived. The Govern-  
ment would not interfere with anything  
the Council desired to discuss. The  
question of the administration of  
Ireland was a matter for the Imperial  
Parliament.

#### POPPY FOR OPIUM PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
Referring to experiments which are  
being conducted in India regarding  
the comparative merits of different  
varieties of poppy for opium produc-  
tion, the Imperial Institute says  
there seems to be no reason why in  
course of time an Indian product  
equal to the Turkish should not be  
forthcoming. The quality of Indian  
opium can, however, be considerably  
enhanced immediately by improving  
the present methods of collection and  
preparation.

#### AN INDIAN MEMORIAL AT BRIGHTON.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
The India Council has sanctioned  
an expenditure of £750 on a proposed  
Indian memorial at Brighton. The  
Town Council of Brighton has voted  
a like sum. The site for the mem-  
orial is on the Downs, close to the  
town, where the Indians established a  
cemetery.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
The death is announced of Sir Ben-  
jamin Franklin K.C.I.E., Hon. Physician  
to the King, and late Director-General  
of the Indian Medical Service.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 50 George Street, Singapore, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL \$500,000 —  
in shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital will fall on the 1st day of January 1917.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks:

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I. & C. CHINA,  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

— Authorized Capital £5,000,000

— Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

— Paid up Capital £2,437,500

— Fire Funds £3,837,947

— Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,590

— Sinking Fund account £23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

— Life and Annuity 2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department 337,339

Other Receipts 478,941

£23,970,387

The Accumulative Fund of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not made to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

100, QUEEN STREET, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 149.

Hongkong, March 2, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & COMPANY (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 24th February, 1917.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
Liquidators.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

"Chin Chin" Vocal Gems. Col. Opera Co. Waltz Orchestra

(Mon. Cont. est. Four Toi. Band) (Solace Value)

(Destiny Waltz) Orchestra (In a Monastery Garden)

(On my way to Dublin Bay) Band China Town my China Town

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY

RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES

Packed by the best Growers

Splendid Flavour.

66

## FOR SALE.

THE AUXILIARY HOUSE BOAT "Gower" is H. R. Parsons' Paraffin Motor with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Addressed by letter only to

SANG KEE, Co. Proprietors,

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1917.

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the GOWIN HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD. are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (timbered) in bulk at SEBATTIK or SINDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japan Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SINDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Gowa Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1917

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS**

A French Preparation for all troubles of the Urinary System, such as Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc., etc.

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS**

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Hosiery Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Produce sold on account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Incorporated 1914).

25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Cable Address: "WILSON" London.

**MAGNUMS**

**50**

**CASTLES**

**CIGARETTES**

Perfectly made from the choicest growths of Old Virginia Tobaccos

**MADE IN ENGLAND**

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS**

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WONDERFUL WORK OF SIR JOHN COWANS.

Whatever the historian of the future may have to say about the present war, he will be compelled to acknowledge that no army in the field was ever fed, clothed, lodged, medically treated, and armed as the British forces have been for the past two years. But this is not the whole story. We might express satisfaction if this had happened to our Army on its old feelings. But it is now twenty times as large as it was when hostilities commenced, and the cadres of our organization have had to be expanded in this ratio. Think what this means. Food, clothing, transport, munitions have had to be found in quantities which make the imagination gasp. Organization has had to be improvised suddenly out of nothing. The Army Service Corps alone now contains many more men than the whole of the Regular forces at the outbreak of the war.

For all this work the Quartermaster-General of the Forces is responsible. Under the King's Regulations, his duties include the supply of all the food, forage, housing, clothing, equipment, and transport of the troops. He has to find horses and mechanical transport, provide trains and ships, and distribute the arms and ammunition provided by the Master-General of the Ordnance. He is not responsible for the care of the health of the men, but the Army Veterinary Service is under his control.

Such is the task, made gigantic and overwhelming by the scale upon which we have been compelled to wage war, which Sir John Cowans has had to face. And the way in which he has accomplished it will always remain one of the brightest spots in the long and splendid story of our national effort.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORT.

Difficulties apparently insurmountable had to be faced from the very start. The barracks accommodation in the United Kingdom in August, 1914, was sufficient for less than 180,000 troops. Within nine months, accommodation had to be found for a million and a half. It was done. But still the manhood of the country continued to flock to the colours, and they were provided for in billets, in huts, in camps, and in hired buildings.

But while this was being done the Expeditionary Force had to be moved over to France. How swiftly and silently that was done is in the memory of us all; at the busiest period of the year, 1,800 special trains rushed the troops to the southern ports, while swift steamers bore them across the Channel. Ever without ceasing, a continuous stream since then, by day and by night, of men and stores have followed.

That was not all, nor nearly all. From the very ends of the earth the sons of the Empire came to her assistance. From Australasia, from Canada, from India, the soldiers of the King came in their hundreds of thousands, some to Egypt, some to Europe, some to the Mediterranean, some to Mesopotamia. Divisions had to be sent to India to take the place of those more seasoned troops who were wanted at the front. Day by day the work has gone on since; to and from all these places have gone drafts and reliefs, stores and forage, the sick and wounded have been brought home.

The mere weight of supplies reaches an appalling total of millions of tons. The soldier, from the outbreak of war, is dependent upon the State for all his needs. In order to supply him, Sir John Cowans and his staff have created a system which has worked with the utmost efficiency. There are no copy-trainers; all supplies are obtained from

central stores and shipped overseas from the military depots. These central stores have been filled by direct purchase, the middleman's profit has been eliminated, and millions have been saved. Meat was supplied from the refrigerators on board the ships, thus doing away with the wasteful methods of driving live cattle behind the marching armies. Result: the soldier's meat ration has cost less than one-half it did during the South African War.

But ships and railways could not do everything to bring the soldier his supplies. There was the question of road transport to be considered—transport for troops, by the million. No system for meeting anything outside the claims of the original Expeditionary Force had ever been contemplated; transport for the new armies had to be improvised from the beginning. The Army had then 25,000 horses; by the end of last year 710,000 were at work.

But horses and mules played but a small part in the matter of transport. This is a war of machines, and in no respect has the use of machinery been more extended than in mechanical transport. Before the war had been in progress for seven months 8,000 motor lorries were at work—about a quarter as many as there were in the United Kingdom at the outbreak of hostilities. Since then the number has been enormously increased.

CLOTHING AN EVER GROWING ARMY.

Then as to the clothing of the soldier. Some of the figures are astounding. The normal requirements per annum of boots for the Army was 245,000 pairs. In nine months nearly eight million pairs had been provided. Since then the figures have more than doubled. Tens of millions of pairs of trousers, of jackets, of shirts, of socks, have flowed from the powerful store-houses which have sprung up at the call of Sir John Cowans' magic wand. Millions of skins have been found to line the coats of Tommy Atkins in the winter season.

But this is not all. With the British Treasury and British manufacturing power behind you, you can get what you want by paying for it. But waste always follows in the train of profusion. The Quartermaster-General has not overlooked this fact. He has created a branch of his department whose duty it is to keep an eye on this waste, and device means of checking it. This has been done with eminent success. Schools of cookery have been formed, in which many thousands of male cooks have been trained in the best method of preparing the soldier's food. Not only has this resulted in Tommy Atkins being better fed, but it has actually led to a saving of the meat ration, which represents a reduction of the taxpayers' burden of some millions a year.

Such is a bare outline of the work which Sir John Cowans has done for the Empire. How great it is, how wide are its ramifications, and how well it has been carried out are known to the Army. They ought to be known and appreciated by the people as well.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: 3/- and 2/-

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTASE

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOBU

HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA

SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BISAI

& OTUBARI COLLIERIES

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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For Particulars, apply to

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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

H. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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## INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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High Class English Jewellery.

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BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

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**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**

**SPEEDY SUSTNANCE**

is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.

Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.

The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only—Made in a moment.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	HEIGHT OF TIDE SPRINGS	HEIGHT OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	100	15	15	15
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275	100	15	15	15
Prince's Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	275	100	15	15	15
TAI KOW DOCK					
General Purpose Dock	100	100	15	15	15
ASSEMBLY DOCK					
Ship Dock	100	100	15	15	15
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EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

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## To-day's Advertisements

## LOST.

FOX TERRIER PUP (Bitch) at Old Post Office Building, suitable reward. Apply GRACIO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE, Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1513

## WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 ROOMS situated between Lee House Street and Wyndham Street. Apply to DR. KITASHIMA, 60 M.B.K. LTD., Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1514

## SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG AMERICAN, willing and industrious, good references, seeks employment any capacity. Apply "A," C/o CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1515

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KITANO MARU," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon. To day.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representative on an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1516

## THE DIARY

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

Ash Wednesday.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22:—

Washington's Birthday.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano, etc. at 7 Middle Row, Kowloon.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23:—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co's Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano etc. at 17 Kennedy Road.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Meeting.

Mon. 24, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 28:—

"Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting."

THURSDAY, March 1:—

St. David's Day.

SATURDAY, March 3:—

H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting "Off" Day.

THURSDAY 5 & FRIDAY, March 9:—

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

## FOR JOBS.

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## RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover in gold at the CHINA MAIL Office.

Price 25 cents.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1917.

## THE CROWN COLONIES AND COMPULSION.

THE remark made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on Monday that he had been anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in the Crown Colonies is one which interests us in Hongkong. If the voluntary service which is being rendered by European British subjects in Hongkong may be taken as an example of what is happening in all the other Crown Colonies of the Empire—we think it well may be—Mr. Loke's unpreparedness to adopt at present any further change can well be understood. We do not recollect that the question of compulsory local military service in the Crown Colonies has ever been suggested in the House of Commons before; the suggestions which have previously been made have related to the application of the Compulsory Service Act with a view to withdrawing men from the Colonies for military service at home, and it will be remembered that Mr. BONAR LAW, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated as recently as November last, that he had been advised that there was no reason to think that the adoption of the suggestion would add an appreciable number of men to the Army. His Excellency the Governor still more recently has said of the position in Hongkong that "the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organise the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war," and His Excellency added that in carrying out this policy it had been his unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of "scores of men" to leave the Colony to go to the front. He had no hesitation in saying that all those members of the armed forces in the Colony who are medically fit would volunteer for the front at once if they were allowed to go. Many members of the community have been unable to see eye to eye with the Government on "the question as to how many men could be spared; hence the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry which is now sitting for the purpose of ascertaining "whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony, should be allowed to leave the Colony for that purpose." There is no obvious need of compulsion for local military service, for already every man capable of such service appears to be enrolled in the local military or police forces, so that it would seem that there would be nothing to gain from the application of the Compulsory Military Service Act, so far as local military service is concerned in Hongkong. What may be the case in other Colonies we are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion, but from what one is able to gather

from the newspapers of the other Eastern Colonies, the standard of patriotic duty among the men of those communities eligible for military service does not fall below the standard in Hongkong.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

O Shiu Ting.....\$10

The small-pox cases notified to the in the Colony last week numbered 42. One was a Japanese case, all the others being Chinese. There were 35 deaths. The only other cases of communicable disease reported during the week were two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria.

A Chinese seaman met with a fatal accident while working aboard a ship in the harbour yesterday. He was employed in the "tween decks and accidentally fell into the lower hold fracturing his skull. Death was instantaneous and the deceased was removed to the mortuary at Kowloon.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, Mr. T. T. Martin, President of the Board, mentioned that Inspector Millington, now at the front, had been awarded the military medal. Alluding to the return from leave of Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health, the President complimented Dr. Woodman, who has been acting on M.O.H. on his splendid work during the small-pox epidemic, and on the motion of the President the Board unanimously passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Woodman.

At the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon Mr. G. P. de Martin, B.A., gave an able and most interesting lecture on Portuguese and Spanish colonisation in the 16th century. He began by sketching in rapid outline the prior colonising activities of the Genoese and Venetians, within the limits of the then known world, and then dealt with the discovery of America, the voyages of Diaz and Vasco da Gama and the foundation of the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in America, Africa and India. Finally Mr. de Martin pointed out in a few brief sentences how profoundly these discoveries affected the geographical and general knowledge of the age and touched upon the changes which followed in the trade activities of Europe. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. de Martin was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Shropshires won in the final tie of the football contests at Singapore last week and H.E. The Governor (Sir Arthur Young), in presenting the cup said some people sneered at football, but to his mind, it was a most excellent game for any man to play, for it brought out all the good qualities of a man, qualities especially required by soldiers, quickness and strength and self-reliance, and, above all, unselfishness. He was especially glad that the Shropshires had won. They had been there for nearly two years, and during that time had made many friends by their good behaviour and sportsmanlike qualities, and he hoped that they would soon have granted them the dearest wish they had, and that was to meet the enemy when he felt sure they would give a good account of themselves.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.20 p.m.  
China Sugars.....\$118 nominal  
Malabars.....33 b.x.s.  
Wharves.....80 sellers  
China Lights.....4.65 buyers  
Shai Cottons.....Tia 111 sellers

## BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed to-day before the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kamp, Attorney-General, prosecuted, and Mr. Chan (instructed by Mr. M. W. Fox, solicitor) appeared for the defence.

## CHARGE OF MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder against Chan Chu commenced yesterday was resumed. The first witness called was the head lighterman of lighter No. 68 on which the accused and also, the deceased were employed. Witness said he saw deceased after the assault with his head lying against a hatch cover which was leaning up against a captain. He did not see deceased before or at the time of the assault.

The Attorney-General was the batch like that? (shown photo)—Yes.

About what time was it you saw deceased lying down?—About 1.45 p.m.

The hatch cover was produced in Court and witness was asked to demonstrate the position in which he saw deceased.

His Lordship, comparing with the photo, particularly drew the attention of the Jury to this, as it was an important point in the case. Questioned, the witness said he saw deceased lying with the right side of his head against the hatch cover. He assisted in taking deceased to the Company's office.

Further questioned as to whether he saw the accused strike deceased, witness said he did not see it.

Mr. Chan: Did you see the two watchmen?—No.

Did you ever see the deceased and the accused fighting or quarrelling?—They had only been employed on the lighter for 12 days. I knew of no quarrel between them.

Did you see the accused after he was arrested?—No.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, being recalled, was shown the position of deceased as described by the first witness.

The Attorney-General: Were there any injuries on the right side of deceased's head?—No.

Were there any injuries excepting those described on the left side which might have caused the rupture of the blood-vessel?—No. The injuries on the left side might have caused the rupture.

Mr. Chan: If deceased fell and struck his head on the left side, could the blow from the fall cause the rupture?—Yes.

His Lordship: Could the fall have caused the rupture?—Yes.

The Attorney-General: Was there any evidence to show that the deceased fell sufficiently heavily to cause the rupture?—No.

After evidence of identification of the capstan bar and the hatch cover, Mr. Chan addressed the Jury. He said that the case for the defence was a simple one. The death was undoubtedly due to an accident—a fall for which the accused was not responsible. He pointed out that the deceased and the accused had only known each other for a short time and had been good friends. They had borrowed money from one another and had gone to the theatre together. There had been no ill-will. He was sure the Jury would agree with him that there was no reason for the alleged crime. It was likely that the deceased had had drink and had fallen, thus causing death, or in the alternative, it was more likely that the deceased was the aggressor and to blame.

The Court adjourned for the tiffin interval.

In summing up, his Lordship said he should like to congratulate Mr. Chan who had conducted his case with tact and ability. He had only been practising for a short time and this was the second occasion on which he had appeared in that Court. His Lordship said he was sure Mr. Chan would be an acquisition to the Bar.

The Jury, after a short retirement, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter with provocation" and recommended prisoner to mercy.

Prisoner, asked if he had anything to say, replied that he did not commit the crime.

His Lordship: I do not think you intended to kill him; I did I should

pass a severe sentence. You lost your temper and struck the deceased in a rage. Three years' hard labour.

## DISOBEDIENCE OF BANISHMENT ORDERS.

Ip Chan, pleaded guilty to an indictment of returning from banishment.

The Attorney-General said that the accused was deported in 1913 for 20 years and had returned six times.

In passing sentence, his Lordship said he was going to pass a long sentence—three years' hard labour. This Colony did not want men of prisoner's class here.

Chan Wa Hing, who also pleaded guilty to returning to the Colony after having been deported for 20 years, was sentenced to two and a half years' hard labour.

He was first sent away for five years in 1912 but returned again in April 1913 and was sentenced to six months in addition to being banished for 20 years.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## CONCEALING SMALLPOX CASES.

Two Chinese women, each charged with concealing a case of smallpox, was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

A European Sanitary Inspector said that he went to a house in Bridges Street and found the first defendant hiding with a child infected with smallpox. After removing the defendant and the child to the hospital he returned to the house and found the second defendant who also had a child infected with the disease.

Both defendant pleaded ignorance of the law but a fine of \$25 was imposed in each case.

## A DESERTER WHO STOWED AWAY.

A Japanese charged with stowing away aboard the *Siberia Maru* from Manila was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Sergeant Pincoot stated that the defendant was a deserter from the crew of the *Korea Maru* which he had left while the ship lay at Manila and the steamship Company had charged him with being a stowaway in order that he would be taken to Japan and prosecuted for desertion.

The defendant said that he had only stowed away because he had insufficient money to pay his passage.

A sentence of one month's hard labour was imposed.

## THEFT OF WATER PIPE.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of 22 lengths of iron water pipe, valued at about \$100, from the Hongkong University.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he had merely been employed by other men to carry the pipe to the s.s. *Charles Hardman* which lay at the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Mr. Walter R. Noble, Instructor at the Hongkong University, prosecuting for the University, stated that the stolen pipes, the property of the Hongkong University, had been used to carry water to the University buildings until they were unscrewed by the thieves.

Sergeant Payne said that the pipes were being removed from the University recreation grounds and carried to a truck on Pokfulam Road.

Evidence was taken and the case remanded until to-morrow.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

In H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 18th instant before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, and Messrs P. Oughton, A. J. F. Heard, H. Quelch, N. Smith and C. May, jury.

F. J. Howard, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having during January and June 1916, been acting as secretary and general manager of a certain public company, the Central Garage Co., Ltd., fraudulently applied to his own use the sum of \$5,592.80 the property of the company, such sum being over and above the monthly salary and commission credited to him.

Mr. A. G. Mooson, with whom was Mr. S. H. McKean, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. Ellis for the defence.

The Jury, after a short retirement, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The arrest of the accused who had made a large number of friends in the Settlement created quite a sensation in Shanghai.

## TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

GIVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

## CABINET CONFERENCES.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, Feb. 19.

On receipt of a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Berlin, reporting fully upon Germany's submarine policy, the Cabinet held a special conference which lasted five hours. The consensus of opinion was that the time for taking the second step is now ripe.

The Cabinet has wired to the Minister at Berlin asking for a report on Germany's attitude towards the Note of Protest sent by China.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided that with the exception of the German Legation and Consular Officials, German merchants and missionaries shall be allowed to remain in China in the event of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

## LUNG CHAI KWONG AND HIS MINING OFFICE.

PEKING, Feb. 18.

Lung Chai Kwong has cabled requesting that his mining directorship in Hainan should be placed under the direct control of the Central Government, so that he cannot be interfered by the Civil Governor of Canton.

## GERMAN STEAMERS AT MANILA.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

Following the break of relations between the United States and Germany, and the possible seizure by the American Government of German steamers detained in Philippine waters, suits involving the recovery of nearly half a million pesos for money and supplies given by Behn, Meyer and Company to the 21 German steamers detained in Manila, Cebu and Zamboanga, have been filed last week in the court of first instance against the steamship companies owning those vessels, says the *Manila Times*. The suits, 21 in all, one for each vessel, allege that on August 1, 1914, on account of the declaration of war by Germany against the United States, the German vessels were seized by the Philippine authorities, and that the companies owning them have failed to pay the amount of the writs of attachment prayed for.

The defendant companies are Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. Company owning eleven of the vessels in question, the Hamburg-America Line owning four of them, the Deutsch-Australische Schiffahrtsgesellschaft owning three of them, M. Jenson owning two, and the Deutsche Seereederei, A.G. owning one. It is alleged that these same vessels have been filed bonds equivalent to the amount sought to be recovered in each case. Judge Ostrand has issued the writs of attachment prayed for.

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The amount sought to be recovered includes not only the sum of money and cost of provisions given to each of the vessels for their maintenance and support of their crew, but also the expenses incurred by Behn, Meyer and Company in transporting their cargo.

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## TRAINING TIMES.

## TO-DAY'S GALLOPS.

It was fresh and bright and clear at the Valley this morning, and the going was good, though a little cut up; nevertheless it was a fast course. Herolink, with Moller up, went the Derby distance in 3.30.2, last mile 2.16.2, last half, 1.03.8 and last quarter 30.4. Silver Streak did a dying three-quarters, 30.1, 1.01.2, 1.38.4; last quarter 32.2. His time would have been better if he hadn't got mixed up with a pole in front of him coming down the straight. Victory Dabla was taken over a mile by Burkill, accompanied by Advance Dabla. The quarters were 33.2, 34.4, 32.4, 31.1. The feature of the performance was the way he answered and came away when urged by his jockey.

The times taken were:—  
THE GUNNER, 1 mile, 38, 1.13, 1.44.17 last 1.01.1.  
SANDY, 1 mile, 36, 1.11.2, 1.41.5; last 1.00.

NORTHLAND, 1 mile, 32, 1.03; last 1.30.  
HEROLINK, Moller, 11, 40, 1.14, 1.49, 2.26.4, 2.50.3, 3.30.2; last 30.4.

WARHOLINK, Moller, 11, 38, 1.14, 1.50, 2.23.1, 2.53.1; last 1.32.  
SILVER STREAK, 1 mile, 30.1, 1.01.2, 1.33.4; last 32.2.

STAR OF DOON, 1 mile, 35, 1.07.2, 1.39.2; last 1.31.  
JACOBITE, 1 mile, 35, 1.07.2, 1.40; last 1.32.3.

VICTORY DABLA, Burkill, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.10.1, 1.43, 2.14.1; last 1.31.1.  
GLORIOUS PEARL, Seth, 1 mile, 30.2, 1.07.3; last 1.31.1.

BRIGHT PEARL, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.10.1; last 1.31.3.  
TITLESOFER, Knoll, 11, 47.2, 1.28.2, 2.07, 2.45.2, 3.19.1,



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

## FURTHER ADVANCE.

## HEAVY ATTACK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Reuter's special correspondent, describing the battle around Marigny, says that it was the heaviest attack since the battle of Beaumont Hamel. The line of attack extended from a point south-east of Pys to Puisseux Road on a front of two miles. The operations were the continuation of a great tactical plan which enabled us to destroy the most formidable works and gain a footing on the highest ground between Grandcourt and Miraumont.

The attack was preceded by a deliberate bombardment to destroy the defence barbed wire, and was launched before dawn under cover of all available guns. The first objective was gained with little opposition. The attackers swept on to all the objectives on the left and carried them by seven o'clock, the British advancing well up to a strongly fortified line on the Albert-Arma railway. Daylight brought rain, clouds which enveloped the battlefield and put out of action the artillery. Thereafter there was fighting with rifles, bayonets and bombs. The fiercest struggle was at the centre where the British objective was a forty-foot mound with a sunken road fringed with machine guns. The Germans disputed the advance foot by foot up the incline. The British had almost gained the crest when the Germans launched their heaviest counter-attack.

Grey waves swept down. The British retreated at short distance, maintaining a fierce rifle fire. Then the support arrived and ended the German advance, which gained little ground. Thereafter the fighting was desultory. The Germans failed to retrieve their losses.

Prisoners pay striking tribute to our artillery. The enemy casualties were very heavy and we also paid the price of victory, which was one of much importance.

French correspondents reveal that General Gough commanded.

The success aggravates the already critical positions of the Germans at Bapaume.

## THE BALKAN FRONT.

## FORTY-EIGHT HOURS BOMBARDMENT.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Reuter's correspondent with the British at Salonika describes a highly successful raid at the strongly defended and advantageously placed Petit Couronne Hill west of Lake Doiran on the night of February 10.

The way was prepared by a forty-eight-hour bombardment, over a wide area, so as not to betray the projected point of attack. It resulted in complete deception of the enemy, who bargained where there were no troops whatever.

The enemy's searchlight, which threatened the advance, was almost completely neutralised by our more powerful projector which focussed thereon, diffused its light. The enemy finally abandoned its use, and we quickly reached the trenches.

## HEAVY WEEK FOR PARLIAMENT.

## WAR LOAN RESULTS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

To-day opens a crowded week in Parliament.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will in the afternoon announce the eagerly awaited results of the War Loan.

Sir E. Carson introduces the Naval Estimates on Wednesday, when the question of submarines will probably fill the bill, while it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Dominions, the Allies and the neutrals will be sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement on Thursday regarding the restrictions on imports.

## SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Silver is quoted at 38½ quiet.

## WAR GOVERNMENT FOR AUSTRALIA.

## MR. HUGHES PRIME MINISTER.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hughes having resigned, was thereupon entrusted with the formation of a "Commonwealth War Government," which includes Mr. Hughes, as Prime Minister and Attorney General, Mr. Cook, Navy; Mr. Forrest, Treasurer; Mr. Pearce, Defence.

Mr. Hughes, in a statement, says that the Ministry will carry out the people's desire to prosecute the war with the utmost determination.

## A SPEECH BY ADMIRAL JELICOE.

## WHAT THE NAVY DOES.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, on being made a freeman of the Fishmongers' Company on the 11th ult., made a splendid speech.

For the benefit of those silly people who ask "What is the Navy doing?" he said—

"The British Navy comprises nearly 4,000 vessels—battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine sweepers, patrol, and miscellaneous craft."

"These ships are at work in the White Sea, the Atlantic, Pacific, on the East and West Coasts of Africa, in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, Tigris and Red Sea."

"The cruiser squadron in home waters stops and examines 80 ships of all kinds every week."

"Over seven million of our troops have been carried overseas, together with guns, munitions, and stores by the mercantile marine, under the Navy's safeguard."

"Nearly 2,500 mercantile skippers are employed as skippers, R. N. R."

## WHO RULES THE NORTH SEA?

He explained that the conditions of modern warfare compelled the blockading force to keep far from the enemy's base.

In spite of this, and in spite of the German boast as to the operations on which the German Fleet has searched the North Sea for the British Fleet, our enemies have on only one occasion ventured sufficiently far with their main fleet to give us an opportunity to engage them. No vessels, neutral or British, have sighted the High Sea Fleet from its ports on any other occasion."

It is true that on August 19, 1916, the enemy's fleet came within measurable distance of the English coast, being sighted by some of our patrols, but turned back, presumably because the presence of our Fleet was reported by their aircraft."

[This was the occasion on which we lost the light cruisers Nottingham and Southampton, and the Germans two submarines and probably a battleship.]

"SUBMARINE MENACE WILL BE MET."

The submarine menace to the merchant service is far greater now than at any period of the war, and it requires our energy to combat it."

It must and will be dealt with, of that I am confident. But we have to make good our inevitable losses, and to do this we are dependent upon the shipbuilding industry of this country."

The first essential is the whole-hearted co-operation of the men in the shipbuilding yards and in the engineering workshops. In the same way as Sir Douglas Haig has appealed to the munition workers, I now appeal to the men in the shipyards and engineering shops to put forth their best efforts continuously and ungrudgingly."

"THE NAVY IS READY. LET OTHERS DO AS MUCH."

Let there be no question of strikes; no bad timekeeping; no slacking; and let masters and men remember how great is their responsibility not only towards the Navy and the nation but also towards our Allies."

Every man in the Navy is eager and prepared to do his duty. I ask that the nation should do its part by working with equal self-denying diligence. If all do their part all will be well with us."

Of one prominent fact I can speak with full confidence, born of experience—

"The Nation can depend on the Navy being Ready, Resourceful, and Reliable."

Finally, Sir John Jellicoe gave a plain hint to the great shipping companies that they should provide out of their war-profits for the wives and children of U-boat victims in the mercantile marine. The hearts of the officers and men would be lightened in the continued presence of danger and the recurring possibilities of disaster if they knew that those they may leave behind them would be cared for and educated."

## THE PANAMA "SLIDES."

That the Panama Canal is permanent work and that the slides there are only temporary difficulties caused by settling was the emphatic statement of Major General George W. Goethals, speaking recently at the twelfth annual dinner of the Explorers' Club at the Majestic Hotel, New York. His subject was "Slides and Slides of the Canal."

The slide a few days previously at Contractor's Hill, General Goethals explained, already has been partly cleared away, the promptness with which this was done being due to the fact that the engineers of the canal know beforehand where slides may be expected and make preparations to meet them."

Near Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, toastmaster, introduced General Goethals as "the man who made the greatest waterway in the world."

## "EVERYWHERE AND ALWAYS FAITHFUL."

## HOW THE IRISH BRIGADE LIVES UP TO HISTORIC PRAISE.

(By Philip Gibbs, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle.")

With the British "rimies" in the Field: Dec. 14.

"Sure, the Kaiser they say at the height of his fame. And he boasts that he's gettin' the best of the game."

"Duck, be takin'!" cries Haig. "I've a trump to be played. And the trump in my hand is—the Irish Brigade."

—A Song of the Irish Brigade—

I saw the Irish brigades last when they came marching out of battle after their capture of Ghinchi.

That was three months ago. Yesterday I saw the Irish soldiers again, where they are holding a quieter part of the line, and it was good to go among them, and hear the Irish speech of them, and say "Well done!" again to men who have done splendid things, not only at Ghinchi and at Gallipoli, but all through long, hard months at Loos, and further back than that, when some of them—the old Regulars—fought down from Mons, and up to the Marne and the Aisne, and in the battle of Ypres.

Their talk was of the Somme battle, and the months that have passed since the great day at Ghinchi make all those hours seem like a dream to them—a queer night-mare out of which they remember intense moments, fantastic episodes, and the faces of friends who fought with them there close crowded in those hours of fighting, and gone away to other comradeship.

"OUR HEADS ON FIRE."

"It's hard to remember the history of things," said an Irish boy who was rubbing up his rifle while he whistled a little melancholy tune with a whimsical mouth. "This thing up here"—he gave his head a knock—"is just no good to one at all, when the fighting's on."

"Five minutes before we went over I was just shaking with fright, I was. And then I went running on, thinking of nothing, and mad to get at the Jerry boys. The officers were shouting 'Come back! Come back!' but we ran on, with all our heads on fire. There was nothing could stop us. We couldn't stop ourselves."

He and the Irish boys in the hut with him remembered a few little pictures of this fighting as though a white light had been cast on them, though all the rest was vague and blurred.

"AT GUNS WITH DEATH."

"They came into a dig-out where one of their own—the Connacht lads—was lying dead with his hands on the shoulders and his head on the chest of a German soldier, who sat very straight, with stange staring eyes and a dead-white face, quite rigid. The German was not dead, but stone blind and blind, having just been struck and blinded by the concussion of a shell."

They came to another dig-out, and two Germans came up, and one of them held a bomb ready to throw.

"Hands up!" said an Irish lad, and then he was hit. The bomb was aimed at him and his comrade. But it was not with his bayonet that he killed the bomber. His finger trembled on the trigger of his rifle and the man fell dead with a bullet in his heart, and this Irishman said afterwards that he was not sure, but he thought he was a mistake entirely, because it was my bayonet I meant to use."

Those are remembrances of days that seem quite far away now. Since then the Irish Brigades might be glad of a peaceful life, but the sergeant-major added an explanation, with an air of optimism which seemed to cast a new light upon his previous words.

"But we always make trouble with the enemy wherever we go, and it's quite likely," he said this hopefully, "that we'll stir them up a bit before long."

"THAT THEY'RE MOORED."

Drifts are tricking out to them from Ireland to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by their losses in the last battle. In one year Ireland will be mending, while the men in the Irish Brigades remember, but keep their hearts up and send brave words to the girls at home.

There's many a colleen with tears in her eyes. From Kilmorey to Dublin no cheek will be dry.

But we're not after boasting what conquests we've made. For what girl can resist us—the Irish Brigade!

Now we've been to the Somme, and it's time we were too. 'Twas the devil's own job we had to pull through."

There's many a black, bitter debt that's been paid. And the interest has come from the Irish Brigade.

GENERAL'S "HONOURS BOOK."

They have a General, one of their own blood, who is proud of the traditions and achievements of the Irish Brigade, and is under his command, and he keeps the fire of the Celtic spirit burning by quick praise of men who have done well, and genuine recognition of goodness.

Besides the rewards and decorations given to the officers and men in the usual way, and in a yet the Irish Division has gained 60 honours—he has instituted an Honours Book, in which he records the names of all men recommended not only for single acts of gallantry in the field, but for steady and enduring service.

In one year 860 names have been put down in that book, and each officer or man so honoured receives a parchment certificate mentioning his gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field, and ordering his name and deed to be entered in the record of the Irish Division. The men are proud of this distinction, and it is treasured in their families.

Another honour is to be given to them by their general on the 18th of this month. It is the revival of old words of praise once bestowed upon the Irish Brigade by France in 1792: "Everywhere and always faithful!"

Those words, proved at Mons and Le Chateau, on the Aisne and at Ypres, on the battlefields of Loos and the Somme, will be given to the Irish Division as their motto, and are printed in the colours of the Emerald Isle, above the old Irish harp, on the Christmas card which the men of the Irish Brigades will send home to their people.

An Irish soldier has drawn the picture inside of the Christmas card, going up to the trenches, and it is an Irish poet of the trenches who has written the verses which show how the Irish Brigades hide the ache in their hearts when they think back to the dear women they have left behind them, and march with the air of Irish soldiers, and fight up the roads which lead to the fighting lines again:

Let the Boche do his worst: faith, well Though he scatter Jack Johnsons about the whole place. 'Tis not at such trifles our boys are dismayed. Sure, we're fighting to win—we're the Irish Brigade.

Now, when Wilhelm's world Empire's shrunken and thin, And we're billeted snugly in spacious Berlin. Sure, in Unter den Linden we'll hold a parade. And we'll show him—the boys of the Irish Brigade!

## THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

## MR. ARCHIBALD HURD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Archibald Hurd contributes the following article to the Paris Edition of the New York Herald:

Confucius recommends us to "study the past if you would divine the future, and we may judge the naval prospects of the coming year from the events which have occurred at sea since the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1914."

When the war opened, the Central Powers believed themselves fully prepared at sea. The German naval preparations, pursued unremittedly over a period of nearly twenty years, were undertaken at a cost of about \$200,000,000 in order to frighten the British people into adopting an attitude of neutrality.

The preamble to the German Navy Act of 1900 it was candidly declared that "Germany must have a battle fleet so strong that even for the adversary with the greatest sea power a war against it would involve such dangers as to imperil the position in the world."

German naval policy failed; the British fleet was instantly mobilized when the war opened on the Continent and thus gained the initiative at sea which, during nearly two and a half years of war, it has never lost. What course has the German fleet taken? A review of the past may enable us to form some conception of what the future has in store.

The Austro-Hungarian navy has been compelled to adopt a policy of almost uninterrupted inactivity. The German fleet has shown more initiative. It has made some effort to attract the world's attention, not in a military sense, "contained."

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

The German claimed that they won a victory in the Battle of Jutland. The tests every war claim. Naval battles are fought with only one object in order to gain the right to use the seas for military and economic purposes. Since the Battle of Jutland, German naval activity has been confined to destroyer raids, the darkness which has achieved no military results, and to the submarine campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies and, unfortunately, also of neutrals.

The submarine campaign is doomed to failure. No offensive weapon has been developed which was not eventually met by an adequate defensive. The Germans are at present obtaining the benefit of what may be described as a new form of naval warfare, for the submarine as a practical seaborne weapon has been developed since hostilities opened. There is no reason to doubt that in the course of the coming year the submarine will be defeated. When that result has been produced what will happen? Will the High Seas Fleet again emerge from behind its minefields, be certain to have the coast artillery, Coast, Reventon, and other German writers in close touch with the Higher Command have, time, and again, asserted that the German naval forces will never engage at sea, unless there is an assurance that they will be opposed by approximately equal strength.

BRITAIN'S STRONGER POSITION.

The British Fleet is stronger absolutely and relatively than it ever was. Making allowance for its superior gun power, it is more than twice as strong in modern battleships and battle-cruisers as Germany, and it is adequately supplied with fast destroyers and destroyers. The Germans may attempt to trick the British admirals as in the spring of last year, but they will fail as they failed before. Unless Germany, therefore, determines in desperation to stake her all on a battle at sea, hoping, though derided by the world, to bring about a decisive sea at least, an equivalent number of British units, there is no reason to anticipate that during the coming year any serious effort will be made to break the iron dominion which the British Fleet is imposing on Germany's Empire. Austria-Hungary is also unable to use her naval force.

With every month that passes the Allies' command of the sea will be reinforced by new units and by the strength which comes from sea-keeping. What force factors of combination involve it is hardly necessary to explain. During the months ahead, sea power will be translated into land power. In the early phase of the war it brought to ruin Germany's military policy of a short sharp campaign against France to be followed by the conquest of Russia. It will bring to ruin the later military scheme which has involved in the war Bulgaria and Turkey. All those Powers which are now associated with Germany will continue to be besieged by sea, and all history attests that the sea controls the land. The greatest writer on naval history, Admiral Mahan, remarked in reviewing the course of events after the battle of Trafalgar in 1805: "Amid all the pomp and circumstance of the war which for ten years to come desolated the Continent, all the tramping to and fro over Europe, of the French armies and their auxiliary legions, there went on unceasingly that noiseless pressure upon the vitals of France, that compulsion, whose silence, when once noted, becomes to the observer the most striking and awful mark of the working of the sea power."

Throughout 1917 sea power will continue to be arrayed against Germany and her partners, and in due course it will bring them to defeat and ruin.

## AMERICAN CONSUL'S LIBEL SUIT.

## SEQUEL TO LI SUM LING'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Before Justice Ford and a jury, trial was begun in the Supreme Court at New York on the 8th ult. of an action for libel begun against the New York Herald Company by John Fowler, of Winchester, Mass., who for many years was United States Consul in Chefoo, China.

The publication upon which Mr. Fowler bases his claim that his good name and reputation have been damaged consisted (says the New York Herald) of the report of an incident which occurred in Boston in October, 1908, when Li Sum Ling, a highly educated young Chinese and the managing editor of the Chinese Mail, published in Hongkong, was making a tour through America, during which he was honored by many public officials, universities, boards of trade and commercial organizations.

Mr. Li on October 15, 1908, it appeared from testimony, had been received by Governor Guild, of Massachusetts. He had an appointment to meet the Mayor of Boston at half-past two in the afternoon, and was having luncheon in his suite in the Touraine Hotel, Boston, in company with two reporters of the New York Herald, who were his guests.

While they were at luncheon a bellboy brought to Mr. Li a Chinese calling card containing of false characters embossed upon a sheet of scarlet paper. From the card Mr. Li was unable to identify his caller, who it was learned afterward, was Mr. Fowler, then Consul at Chefoo and at home on a leave of absence. The caller, however, was made welcome in Mr. Li's suite.

Mr. Fowler was then and is now suffering from serious physical disabilities. He was almost blind, deaf and very nervous. Strangers were obliged for the most part to communicate with him in writing. Failing to make his identity known either to Mr. Li or to the newspaper men, the stranger insisted that he must see Mr. Li. The reporters were impressed by what they called his incoherent and haughty manner, but Mr. Li, after vainly seeking to learn the nature of his caller's business, informed the stranger courteously of his appointment with the Mayor and asked him to return on the morrow.

Mr. Fowler, according to the defence, flew into a rage and left the Touraine after characterizing Mr. Li, according to the testimony of George J. McLean, one of the reporters present, as a liar, a faker and a cheap coolie, and after having threatened to send him in a Boston newspaper, a reporter from the Boston Journal called soon afterwards to interview Mr. Li and was courteously received by him. That newspaper the following morning published an article stating that Mr. Fowler did not believe Mr. Li to be an editor.

The Herald of October 18 and 19 contained accounts of the incident, upon which is based the claim for damages. Mr. Fowler's counsel of record, George Hiram Mann, and his trial counsel, Emil E. Fuchs, contending that the publication was maliciously written in a Boston newspaper, a reporter from the Boston Journal called soon afterwards to interview Mr. Li and was courteously received by him. That newspaper the following morning published an article stating that Mr. Fowler did not believe Mr. Li to be an editor.

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The Herald of October 18 and 19 contained accounts of the incident











To-day's Advertisements

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
The Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 27th February, at 5 p.m. will be subject to sale. All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 27th February, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1517

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OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
HOUSES in Canton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET  
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A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 34,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
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Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET  
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P. M. N. DA SILVA,  
8, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1500

TO LET  
FLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 691

TO LET  
NO. 42 Egan Street.  
Apply to  
PERCY SMITH,  
SETH AND FLEMING,  
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET  
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 520

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1897-1906.  
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

Table with 4 columns: Date, High Water, Low Water, and Tide. Rows for February 21st to 27th, 1917.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows for Exchange rates for Hongkong, February 20, 1917, including Bank Wire, On demand, On New York, On Bombay, On Calcutta, On Singapore, On Shanghai, On Yokohama, Gold Leaf, Sovereigns, Silver, Bar Silver, Chinese Copper Cash, Chinese Copper Cents, Rate of Native Interest, Chinese Sub. Coin.

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
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Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.  
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.  
New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.  
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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Table with 3 columns: For, Week-Days, and Sundays & Holidays. Rows for Canton, Samsui, and Wuchow, Macao, Kongmoon, Nantau and Samui, and Shamshun.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Table with 3 columns: For, Week-Days, and Sundays & Holidays. Rows for Canton, Tai Ping, Tung, Shok Ki, Kongmoon, Kunchuk, and Kaukung.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closed at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Table with 4 columns: Barometer, Temperature, Humidity, and Wind. Rows for Hongkong, February 20, 1917, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., and 5 P.M.

RED FACES RED HANDS RED SCALP

Cuticura Soap  
And other distressing, disfiguring skin troubles cleared by baths with Cuticura Soap followed by anointings with Cuticura Ointment.  
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FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows for Fares for Public Vehicles, including In Victoria with two Bearers, In Victoria with four Bearers, In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria, and In Kowloon.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20, 1917.—a.m.

Table with 4 columns: Station, Hour, Temperature, and Wind. Rows for various stations including Victoria, Kowloon, and various points in the harbor.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows for Fares for Public Carriages, including From Slaughter House to Slaughter House, From Slaughter House to Government Civil Hospital, From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower, From Clock Tower to Race Course, From Clock Tower to Bay View House, From Bay View House to Quarry Bay.

III.—In the City of Victoria.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows for Fares for Public Carriages in the City of Victoria, including Quarter hour, Half hour, One hour, Two hours, Three hours, Four hours, Five hours, Six hours, and One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.30.—Except from the Bonins to Hokkaido, a general increase of pressure is shown, considerable from the Leeches to Tournai, and slight elsewhere.

The anticyclone has strengthened and spread southward.  
A somewhat deep depression is still shown to the north-east of Hokkaido.  
Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the China Sea.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.60 inches, against an average of 2.59 inches.  
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 21st, February:—  
1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: N.E. winds, strong; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN FEBRUARY.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ends, Begins. Rows for February 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20, 1917.—a.m.

Table with 4 columns: Station, Hour, Temperature, and Wind. Rows for various stations including Victoria, Kowloon, and various points in the harbor.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 20, 1917.  
1. BAROMETRIC reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.  
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.  
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.  
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet), x drizzle.  
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows for Fares for Public Carriages in Kowloon, including Quarter hour, Half hour, One hour, Two hours, Three hours, Four hours, Five hours, Six hours, and One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SHARE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20TH, 1917.

Table with 4 columns: Stock and paid up Value, Quotations 11.30 A.M., Last Dividend and date, and Remarks. Rows for BARKS, MARINE INSURANCES, FIRE INSURANCES, SHIPPING, MINING, DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS, HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS, COTTON MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.